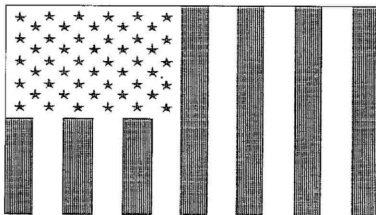


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Property of Lake County Recorder

Schedule of Fees

All charges relevant to "per count", "per violation", unless otherwise specified.

SECTION 1: Administrative Fees

Responsive Communications (unsolicited)	\$250.00/page
Review and Research for responsive communications	\$500.00/hour

SECTION 2: Depositions, Interrogation (unsolicited)

\$50,000.00/session

Additional fees applicable to 3rd parties for responses to the specific inquiries indicated below*

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Name | \$ 50,000.00 |
| 2. Driver License Number | \$ 50,000.00 |
| 3. Social Security Number | \$ 50,000.00 |
| 4. Retinal Scans | \$ 50,000.00 |
| 5. Fingerprinting | \$1,000,000.00 |
| 6. Photographing | \$1,000,000.00 |

SECTION 3: DNA or Body Fluids

Additional fees applicable to 3rd parties based on extraction methods indicated below*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 7. Mouth swab | \$1,000,000.00 |
| 8. Blood samples | \$1,000,000.00 |
| 9. Urine samples | \$1,000,000.00 |
| 10. Breathalyzer testing | \$1,000,000.00 |
| 11. Hair samples | \$1,000,000.00 |
| 12. Skin samples | \$1,000,000.00 |
| 13. Clothing samples | \$1,000,000.00 |
| 14. Forced giving of fluids/samples | \$1,000,000.00 |

SECTION 4: Acceptance of Presentments (without contract)

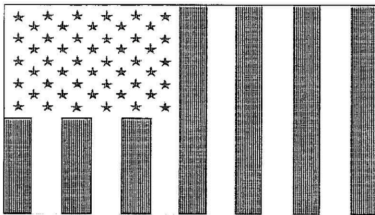
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 15. Citations | \$ 10,000.00 |
| 16. Warnings Issued on Paper | \$ 10,000.00 |

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2022 Jan 7
10:57 AM

GINA PIMENTEL
RECORDER
STATE OF INDIANA
LAKE COUNTY
FILED FOR RECORD

25.00
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17. Summons, Court Notices (without contract) \$ 10,000.00

SECTION 5: Obstructions and/or Interference with official duties of Trustee

18. Interference with travel (without contract or emergency) \$1,000.00/minute
19. Temporary detention, obstruction, or restraint (without warrant) \$1,000.00/minute

SECTION 6: Property Search, Trespass, Carjacking, Interference with Commerce

20. Automobile/Vessel/Car Search \$100,000.00
21. Body/Clothing Search \$ 50,000.00
22. Handcuffing, being tied or otherwise restricted \$ 10,000.00
23. Taking/Theft/Deprivation of Property \$100,000.00 per item
24. Jailed, Warehousing, Incarceration, Holding in custody \$100,000.00 per day

SECTION 7: Signature, Endorsement, Autograph (SEA)

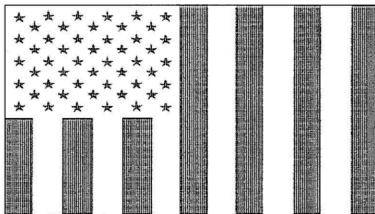
25. SEA under Threat Duress Coercion \$100,000.00
26. SEA undertaking by fiduciary at request of 3rd parties \$ 10,000.00 (may be waived)

SECTION 8: False Arrest & Detainment

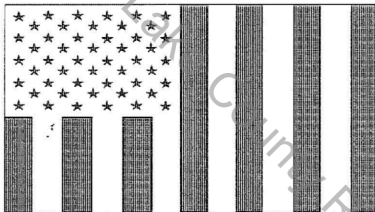
27. False Arrest \$100,000.00
Plus \$10,000 per hour

SECTION 9. Fraud and False Statements/Deprivation/Discrimination/Conspiracy

28. Fraud and False Statements (USRC Title 1 Section 1001) 3 x \$10,000.00
29. Extortion (USRC Title 1 Section 892) \$10,000.00
30. Mail Fraud (USRC Title 1 Section 1341) \$1,000,000.00



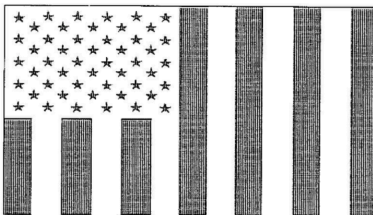
31. Deprivation
(USRC Title 1 Section 153) \$25,000.00
32. Discrimination
(Title 1, Section 150A) \$ 250,000.00
33. Conspiracy
(USRC Title 1 § 154) \$ 250,000.00



SECTION 10. Property Violations

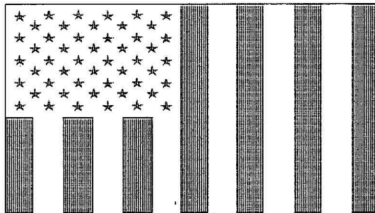
34. Unlawful Seizure of Property
(4th Amendment violation) \$ 250,000.00
35. Deprived of property without Due Process of Law
(4th Amendment violation) \$ 250,000.00
36. Property Rights (civil) \$ 250,000.00
37. Failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted
per count, per violation \$1,000,000.00

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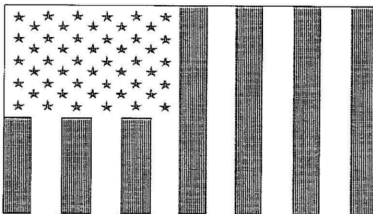
38. Failure to respond as outlined in "Notices per count, per violation		\$1,000,000.00
39. Default by non-response or incomplete response- per count, per violation		\$1,000,000.00
40. Dishonor in Commerce per count, per violation		\$1,000,000.00
41. Racketeering per count, per violation		\$1,000,000.00
42. Denationalization per count, per violation		\$5,000,000.00
43. Capture of Vessel per count, per violation		\$5,000,000.00
44. Taking of Moorish Nationals as Hostages per count, per violation		\$5,000,000.00
45. Use of Slave Brands and Names as in The prohibition of slavery contained in the Thirteenth Amendment extends not only to slavery per se, but also to the "badges and incidents" of slavery such as Negro, black, colored, Afro American, African American shall be recognized as slave brands or badges. \$5,000,000.00 per count, per violation		
46. Dealing In Chattel Slavery and Involuntary Servitude \$5,000,000.00 per count, per violation		
47. Any violation of the Constitutions & \$1,000,000.00	natural law	Per count, per violation
48. Any Breach of Contract of the Natural law Per count, per violation		\$1,000,000.00
49. Any violation of the natural law Per count, per violation		\$1,000,000.00

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50. Any violation of rights of the natural law \$1,000,000.00
51. Any violation of Treaties Lawful authority to produce identification documents, passports, driver licenses, license plates, vehicle registrations, birth certificates, business licenses, licenses, work permits and visas, certificates and certificates of title, deeds, accreditations, issue seals, social security cards, building permits, corporate charters etc.; Power to certify, authenticate documents issued by its Secretary of State and its officers; To provide Nationals with Identification document or documents from lawful authority; \$1,000,000.00 per count, per violation
52. Any violation of Treaty lawful authority for issuing identification documents and certification, authentication for its Nationals and shall have power to produce, transfer, register, record any and all documents mentioned above; \$1,000,000.00 per count, per violation
53. Any violation of Treaty lawful authority to issue its National identification that constitutes a National driver license, National State identification and National license plates; \$1,000,000.00 per count, per violation

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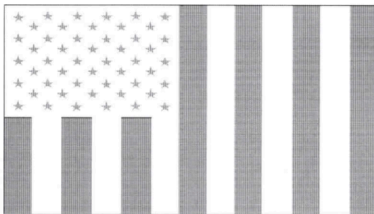
54. Any violation of constitution and laws thereof, shall remain superior to any applicable Federal, State or local law with regard to its Nationals \$1,000,000.00 per count, per violation.

Any violation of The Treaty Bill of Rights;

1. Freedom of Religion, of Speech, and of the Press
2. Right to Keep and Bear Arms
3. Quartering of Soldiers
4. Security from Unwarrantable Search and Seizure
5. Rights of Accused in Criminal Proceedings
6. Right to a Speedy Trial, Witnesses, etc.
7. Trial by Jury in Civil Cases
8. Bails, Fines, Punishments
9. Reservation of Rights of the People
10. Powers Reserved to States
11. Restriction of Judicial Power
12. Election of President and Vice-President
13. Abolition of Slavery
14. Repatriation
15. Public Ministers
16. Province Recorder
17. Divine Founders
18. State Sovereignty
19. Perpetual Government

\$5,000,000.00 per count, per violation

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Property of Lake County Recorder

PLEASE MAKE ALL INSTRUMENTS PAYABLE TO:

Account # 309885478

TIERA LANAY BUTLER ESTATE / EXPRESS TRUST®

P.O. BOX 1542

Valparaiso, Indiana 46399

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U.S. Department of Justice

Certification of Identity



FORM APPROVED OMB NO.
1103-0016 EXPIRES 05/31/2020

Privacy Act Statement. In accordance with 28 CFR Section 16.41(d) personal data sufficient to identify the individuals submitting requests by mail under the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. Section 552a, is required. The purpose of this solicitation is to ensure that the records of individuals who are the subject of U.S. Department of Justice systems of records are not wrongfully disclosed by the Department. Requests will not be processed if this information is not furnished. False information on this form may subject the requester to criminal penalties under 18 U.S.C. Section 1001 and/or 5 U.S.C. Section 552a(i)(3).

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.50 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Suggestions for reducing this burden may be submitted to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Public Use Reports Project (1103-0016), Washington, DC 20503.

Full Name of Requester ¹ Tiera LaNay Butler

Citizenship Status ² non-citizen Social Security Number ³ 309-88-5418

Current Address 200 West Washington St. Suite 201, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Date of Birth April 24, 1982 Place of Birth Eagle Land, Turtle Island

OPTIONAL: Authorization to Release Information to Another Person

This form is also to be completed by a requester who is authorizing information relating to himself or herself to be released to another person.

Further, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. Section 552a(b), I authorize the U.S. Department of Justice to release any and all information relating to me to:

Tiera LaNay Butler

Print or Type Name

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct, and that I am the person named above, and I understand that any falsification of this statement is punishable under the provisions of 18 U.S.C. Section 1001 by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment of not more than five years or both, and that requesting or obtaining any record(s) under false pretenses is punishable under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(i)(3) by a fine of not more than \$5,000.

Signature ⁴ by Tiera LaNay Butler Date 12/12/2001

¹ Name of individual who is the subject of the record(s) sought.

² Individual submitting a request under the Privacy Act of 1974 must be either "a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence," pursuant to 5 U.S.C. Section 552a(a)(2). Requests will be processed as Freedom of Information Act requests pursuant to 5 U.S.C. Section 552, rather than Privacy Act requests, for individuals who are not United States citizens or aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

³ Providing your social security number is voluntary. You are asked to provide your social security number only to facilitate the identification of records relating to you. Without your social security number, the Department may be unable to locate any or all records pertaining to you.

⁴ Signature of individual who is the subject of the record sought.

Certificate of Non- citizen Nationality

Pub Law 94-241, Section 302

"As the department has received few requests, there is no justification for the creation of a non-National Certificate. Therefore, the Department determined that those who would be eligible to such a certificate may apply for a United States passport that would delineate and certify their American Moor Nationality but not a citizen of the United States.

If a person believes he or she is eligible under the law as a non-citizen national of the United States of America natural man complies with the provisions of 8 USC 1452(b)(1) and (2), he/she may apply for a passport with the Passport Agency in the United States. When applying, applicants must execute a Form DS-11 and documentary proof of their non-citizen national status as well their identity.

[properly filled Form DS-11, your COLB, and proper passport-size photo]

8 US Code Sec. 1452 - Certificate of citizenship or US NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL STATUS; procedures (b) Application to Secretary of State for certificate of non-citizen national status; proof; oath of allegiance; person who claims to be a national, but not a citizen, of the United States may apply to the Secretary for a certificate of non-citizen national status. Upon-

- (1) Proof to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the applicant is a national, but not a citizen, of the United States, and
- (2) in the case of such a person born outside of the United States or its outlying possessions, taking and subscribing, before an immigration officer within the United States or its outlying possessions, to the oath of allegiance required by this chapter of a petitioner for naturalization,

The individual shall be furnished by the Secretary of State with a certificate of non-citizen national status, but only if the individual is at the time within the United States or its outlying possessions.

Section 302 of Public Law 94 - 241

Any person who becomes a citizen of the United States solely by virtue of the provisions of section 301 may within six months after the effective date of that Section or within six months after reaching the age of 18 years, whichever date is the later, become a national but not a citizen of the United States but making it a declaration under oath before any courts established by the Constitution or laws of the United States or any Court of Records in the Commonwealth in the form as follows:

"I Tiera Butler being duly sworn, hereby declare my intention to be a national but not a citizen of the "United States".

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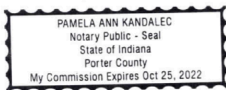
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Pamela Ann KandaLEC

Notary Public

COMMISSION EXPIRED: 10/25/2022

(SEAL)



Property of Lake County Recorder

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States of the Union of several States joined together to comprise the confederation known as the United States of America. She is, therefore, a "nonresident alien" individual with respect to the "United States", which entity obtains its exclusive legislative authority and jurisdiction from Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 and Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution for the United States of America. The Affiant's parents were Sovereigns also, born in sovereign States of the Union. As the progeny of Sovereign people, the Affiant was born "... one of the sovereign people A constituent member of the sovereignty synonymous with the people." Scott vs Sanford, 19 How. 404. The Affiant is alien to so-called 14th Amendment "United States" citizenship, and also nonresident to so-called 14th Amendment State residency, and therefore he is a "nonresident alien" with respect to both. As a Sovereign whose status originated in Indiana by birth, and who has remained intact in Indiana since the year 1979, the Affiant is also a foreigner (alien) with respect to the other 49 States of the Union and with respect to the "United States". As a consequence of his birth, the Affiant is an "American Inhabitant". And further

2. The Affiant, to the best of his informed knowledge, has not entered into any valid agreements of "voluntary servitude". And further

3. The Affiant is a "NONRESIDENT ALIEN" with respect to the "United States", as that term is defined and used within the Internal Revenue Code (Title 26, United State Code) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder as follows:

The Internal Revenue Code (Title 26, United State Code) and associated federal regulations, clearly and thoroughly make provision for Americans born and living within one of the 50 Sovereign States of America, to wit:

Section 1.871-4 Proof of residence of aliens.

(a) Rules of evidence. The following rules of evidence

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shall govern in determining whether or not an alien within the United States has acquired residence therein for purposes of the income tax.

- (b) No residence presumed. An alien by reason of his alienage, is presumed to be a nonresident alien.

[26 CFR 1.871-4]

And further

4. The Affiant was not born or naturalized in the "United States", consequently he is not a "citizen of the "United States" nor a "United States citizen", as those terms are defined and used within the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder; and, therefore, he is not subject to the limited, exclusive territorial or political jurisdiction and authority of the "United States" as defined.

The "United States" is definitive and specific when it defines one of its citizens, as follows:

Section 1.1-1

- (c) Who is a citizen. Every person born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction is a citizen.

[26 CFR 1.1-1(c)]

And further

5. The Affiant is not a "citizen of the United States" nor a "United States citizen living abroad", as those phrases are defined and used in the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

And further

6. The Affiant is not a "resident alien residing within the geographical boundaries of the United States", as that phrase is defined and used in the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.)

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and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. And further

7. The Affiant is not a "United States person", a "domestic corporation", "estate", "trust", "fiduciary" or "partnership" as those terms are defined and used within the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. And further

8. The Affiant is not an "officer", "employee" or "elected official" of the "United States", of a "State" or of any political subdivision thereof, nor of the District of Columbia, nor of any agency or instrumentality of one or more of the foregoing, nor an "officer" of a "United States corporation", as those terms are defined and used within the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. And further

9. The Affiant receives no "income" or "wages with respect to employment" from any sources within the territorial jurisdiction of the "United States" and does not have an "office or other fixed place of business" within the "United States" from which the Affiant derives any "income" or "wages" as such, as those terms and phrases are used and defined within the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. And further

10. The Affiant has never engaged in the conduct of a "trade or business" within the "United States", nor does the Affiant receive any income or other remuneration effectively connected with the conduct of a "trade or business" within the "United States", as those terms are defined and used within the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. And further

11. The Affiant receives no "income", "wages", "self employment income" or "other remuneration" from sources within the "United States", as those terms are defined and used in the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. All remuneration paid to the Affiant is for services rendered outside (without) the exclusive territorial, political and legislative jurisdiction and authority of the "United States". And further

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12. The Affiant has never had an "office" or "place of business" within the "United States", as those terms are defined and used in the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. And further

13. The Affiant has never been a "United States employer", nor "employer", nor "employee" which also includes but is not limited to an "employee" and/or "employer" for a "United States" "household", and/or "agricultural" activity, as those terms are defined and used in the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. And further

14. The Affiant has never been involved in any "commerce" within the territorial jurisdiction of the "United States" which also includes but is not limited to "alcohol", "tobacco" and "firearms" and Title 26, Subtitle D and E excises and privileged occupations, as those terms are defined and used in the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. And further

15. The Affiant has never been a "United States" "withholding agent" as those terms are defined and used in the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. And further

16. The Affiant had no liability for any type, kind or class of Federal Income Tax in past years, and was and is entitled to a full and complete refund of any amounts withheld, because any liability asserted and amounts withheld were premised upon a mutual mistake of fact regarding the Affiant's status. The Affiant has never knowingly, intentionally, and voluntarily changed his Citizenship status nor has he ever knowingly, intentionally, and voluntarily elected to be treated as a "resident" of the "United States". And further

17. The Affiant, to the best of his current knowledge, owes no "tax" of any type, class or kind to the "United States" as those terms are defined and used in the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. And further

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18. The Affiant anticipates no liability for any type, class or kind of federal income tax in the current year, because the Affiant does not intend to reside in the "United States", he does not intend to be treated as either a "resident" or a "citizen" of the "United States", he is not and does not intend to be involved in the conduct of any "trade or business" within the "United States" or receive any "income" or "wages" from sources within the "United States", as those terms are defined and used in the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and/or Title 27 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. And further

19. The Affiant, by means of knowingly intelligent acts done with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and consequences (Brady vs U.S., 397 U.S. 742, 748 (1970)) never agreed or consented to be given a federal Social Security Number (SSN), same said as to a federal Employee Identification Number (EIN) and, therefore, waives and releases from liability the "United States" and any State of the Union of 50 States, for any present or future benefits that the Affiant may be entitled to claim under the Old-Age Survivors and the Disability Insurance Act, and/or the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Additionally, your Affiant makes no claim to any present or future benefits under any of the foregoing; and

20. Therefore, I, Tiera Butler, am a natural born free American National inhabitant and, as such, a Sovereign National/Principal inhabiting the Indiana Republic. Therefore, I am not "within the United States" but lawfully I am "without the United States" (per Title 28, U.S.C., Section 1746, Subsection 1), and therefore I have no standing capacity to sign any tax form which displays the perjury clause pursuant to Title 28, Section 1746, Subsection 2. And further

PLEASE NOTE WELL: At no time will the Affiant construe any of the foregoing terms defined within the Internal Revenue Code, Title 26, United State Code, or within any of the other United State Code, in a metaphorical sense. When terms are not words of art and are explicitly defined within the Code and/or within a Statute, the Affiant relies at all times upon the clear language of the terms as they are defined therein, NO MORE and NO LESS: ... When aid to construction of the meaning of words, as used in the statute, is available, there certainly can be no 'rule of law' which

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forbids its use, however clear the words may appear on 'superficial examination'

[United States vs American Trucking Association]
[310 U.S. 534, 543,544 (1939)]

This unsworn certification is being executed WITHOUT the "United States", pursuant to Section 1746(1) of Title 28, United State Code, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure:

I affirm under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, that I executed the foregoing for the purposes and considerations herein expressed, in the capacity stated, and that the statements contained herein are true and correct, to the best of my knowledge.

Executed Anno Domini, on this the ____ day in the month of _____, 2021.

Subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this ____ day of _____, 2021.

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By: Tiera Butler

Tiera Butler, National/Principal, by special Appearance, in Propria Persona, proceeding Sui Juris, with Assistance, Special, with explicit reservation of all of my unalienable rights and without prejudice to any of my unalienable rights.

Property of Lake County Recorder

Indiana All-Purpose Acknowledgement

INDIANA STATE/REPUBLIC)

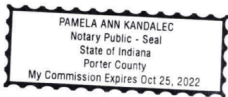
COUNTY OF PORTER)

On the 25th day of December, 2021 Anno Domini, before me personally appeared Tiera Butler, personally known to me (or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence) to be the Woman whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in Her authorized capacity, and that by Her signature on this instrument the Woman, or the entity upon behalf of which the Woman acted, executed the instrument. Purpose of Notary Public is for identification only, and not for entrance into any foreign jurisdiction.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

By: Pamela Ann Kandaiec Notary Public

COMMISSION EXPIRED: 10/25/2022 (SEAL)



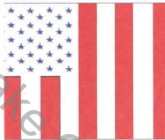
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Recording and Confirmation by and when completed return to:

(Tiera Butler)

c/o P.O. BOX 1542

Valparaiso, In. 46399]



An Affidavit of POWER OF ATTORNEY GENERAL w/ optional DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY

IT SHALL BE KNOWN TO ALL MEN, men, and or man, MAN BY THESE PRESENTS:

Tiera Butler now known as: Aaliyah : El: ©™, the sole Executor of the TIERA LANAY BUTLER ESTATE, formerly the TIERA LANAY BUTLER ESTATE to include any and all derivatives and or assumed names, marks, codes and or presumptions, herein reference to as INITIAL PRINCIPAL, in the County of Porter, do appoint the INITIAL PRINCIPAL, stands as a non-adverse, non-belligerent, and non-combatant party, and as true and lawful ATTORNEY GENERAL-in-fact. i Tiera Butler as an Indigenous American Aborigine, Aborigine American disavow and reject any and all rights associated with the 14th Amendment Section 1; of the United States of America Constitution! optional DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY Any and all powers of ATTORNEY GENERAL NON-ADVERSE, NON-BELLIGERENT, NON-COMBATANT PARTY does supersede former Attorney In Fact powers, and furthermore current Powers cures all previous signatures given by principal, as i revoke as well as rescind via disaffirmance any and all previous contracts and or Powers Of Attorneys entered into during infancy. i Tiera Butler am the principal having attained the age of Majority, acknowledging and accepting the certificate of title of Live Birth being the sole owner of the Instrument and the Holder in Due Course, do hereby exercise the RIGHT OF DISAFFIRMANCE.

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i Tiera Butler appointed Tiera Butler, tribal appellation known as Aaliyah El, as subsequent Principal. In the event that the Initial Principal, agent(s) or agency(ies) are unwilling or unable to perform the duties of the Tribal Trust, Estate and Private Business Trust, i Tiera Butler hereby appoint

of the American Moor National,, Its heirs and assigns, as my second subsequent Principal and attorney-in-fact. The American Moor Nation Tribal Council and the Supreme Tribal Council of the American Moors are appointed as my agent(s) and agency(s) respectively to act on my behalf and in my stead for the benefit of the American Moor National TRIBAL TRUST (Tribal Trust), TIERA LANAY BUTLER Estate (Estate) and TIERA LANAY BUTLER Private Business Trust (Private Business Trust).

DECLARATION OF NATIONALITY

i Tiera Butler, now known as : Aaliyah : El:©[®]™, hereby declare that i am an American Moor National, a nation of Aborigine Muur/Moor Americans and protected by the 1778 Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union-Art XI, 1812 Treaty of Ghent, 1794 Jay Treaty; 1836 Treaty of Marrakesh (Morocco) all recognized and valid treaties and constitution for the united states of America. My pledge of National, Political, and Spiritual allegiance is to the American Moor National and the Waya Amaawayo Dohi Tsalagi Nation - being the archaic Originals / Indigenes of Atlan, Amaraca (the Americas) and stand squarely affirmed upon our Constitution. i Tiera Butler, is by birthright heritage, and primogeniture, the living beneficiary, good steward, heir apparent Jus sanguinis (by right of blood) and Jus soli (by right of soil) of the extreme far west Al Moroccan (American) Continents – Atlan, Amaraca, Eagle Land, Land of the Eagle People or Turtle Island, a misnomer as North America, South America; Central America; including the adjoining Islands (Americana / Ameru / Al Moroc); the ancient American lands since time immemorial before year 1492 European invasion, colonization, occupation, and birthright theft of our lands and identities.

NOTICE OF LACK OF JURISDICTION PRESENTATION

i Tiera Butler am not a UNITED STATES CITIZEN as defined in statute, i Tiera Butler am not a REGISTERED AND OR UNREGISTERED AND OR LICENSED AND OR UNLICENSED OWNER, DRIVER, PERSON as defined in statute. i Tiera Butler am not a SOVEREIGN AMERICAN CITIZEN as defined by statute. i Tiera Butler am a MAN as defined by law, a non-tax payor as defined by statute, the "Indian not taxed," an Indigenous American Aborigine, Aborigine American. i Tiera Butler forever void and cancel-out any and all contracts with the quasi-governmental agencies as i Tiera Butler am not a DRIVER, nor a MINOR, VEHICLE OWNER, i Tiera Butler do not engage in COMMERCIAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, i Tiera Butler am a private enrolled tribal member of the American Moor National and conduct all business and affairs in the private. i Tiera Butler am not a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC, nor am i Tiera Butler an INSTRUMENTALITY OF CONGRESS/THE LEGISLATURE!

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18 U.S.C.S. § 31

(6) Motor vehicle. —

The term "motor vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo.

(10) Used for commercial purposes. —

The term "used for commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit.

"The use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental Right of which the public and the individual cannot be rightfully deprived."

Chicago Motor Coach vs. Chicago, 169 NE 22;

Ligare vs. Chicago, 28 NE 934;

Boon vs. Clark, 214 S.W. 607;

25 Am.Jur. (1st) Highways Sect.163 and ...

"The Right of the Citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, either by horse drawn carriage or by automobile, is not a mere privilege which a city can prohibit or permit at will, but a common Right which he has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Thompson vs. Smith, 154 SE 579

"... For while a Citizen has the Right to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, that Right does not extend to the use of the highways, either in whole or in part, as a place for private gain. For the latter purpose, no person has a vested right to use the highways of the state, but is a privilege or a license which the legislature may grant or withhold at its discretion."

State vs. Janeson, 243 P. 1073;

Cummins vs. Homes, 155 P. 171;

Packard vs. Banton, 44 S.Ct. 256;

Hadfield vs. Lundin, 98 Wash 516

"Heretofore the court has held, and we think correctly, that while a Citizen has the Right to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, that Right does not extend to the use of the highways, either in whole or in part, as a place of business for private gain."

Willis vs. Buck, 263 P. 1 982;

Barney vs. Board of Railroad Commissioners, 17 P.2d 82

1. That I am the Grantor, Settlor, Creator of the Trust (see: Trust Instrument; C.J.S. 90 § Trusts).
2. That my intentions as Creator is controlling, as my intent is "Law of the Trust" (C.J.S. 90 § 173 "Purpose of the Trust;" also 162, "Intention of Creator or Settlor").
3. That my mortgage is a "Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits" or REMIC" (see: 26 U.S.C. § 860). That the right of election has been confirmed (ibid) as defined by statute.
4. That I am also an adverse party as defined by Statute (26 U.S.C. § 672).
5. That as Grantor, Settlor, or Creator of the REMIC/Trust I am to be treated as a substantial "OWNER," (see: U.S.C. Title 26 § Subpart E), as defined by statute.
6. That the Trust associated with the REMIC is subject to taxation (see: Subpart IV of 26 U.S.C. § 860).
7. That as Grantor I have the power to control beneficial enjoyment (see: 26 U.S.C. § 674).
8. That as Grantor I elect to exercise Administrative Powers generally, without anyone's approval or consent (see: 26 U.S.C. § 675).
9. That the Trust/REMIC is revocable (see: U.S.C. 676).
10. That I have just become cognizant of my investment security, as the Trustee failed to give notice, and/or accurate accounting (see: C.J.S. Book 90 § Trusts).
11. That the trustee has conspired with several agents to keep the disclosure of the investment conduit or REMIC shielded from my awareness, thereby causing or creating a breach of trust.

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12. That I need to produce at my election, my promissory note, the associated deed of trust, alleged mortgage statements, and my corporation/Entity Employer Identification number, of which I stand ready to do.
13. That the Form 56 is notice of Trustee, fiduciary relationship, making the financial institution Trustee/fiduciary, and no longer beneficiary.
14. That I do hereby elect to assign beneficiary interest to myself, effective immediately.
15. That my attaching the 1099-A & 1099-MISC (IRS forms) to help with the processing of my statutory claim.
16. That a court of equity has jurisdiction of all questions related to Trusts (see: C.J.S. 90 § 454).
17. That I created the Trust – REMIC so as to benefit from its use as a Mortgage Backed Security (MBS).
18. That as Grantor, I am due the interest payments that derive from security investments (see: 26 U.S.C. § 675,676 & 677 amongst others).
19. That I have the right, while acting in good faith, and clean hands to file my claim with the IRS via 1099-A and 1099-MISC.
20. That upon submittal of my claim I may reserve my rights, exercise my election, operate under corporate entity, similar to the described in 31 C.F.R. § .6, .10, .20, .22, .27, opting in or opting out as my right of election. 21. I have the right to give "NOTICE" (as is the case at present). That I disclaim in the following fashion; I, Tiera Butler, do hereby acknowledge and declare, that these points are made with the actual belief, recollection, and knowledge as at this particular moment in time; with respects my awareness of my Trust property, my role as Owner and standard practices, that I am entitled to the beneficial interests made as a direct result of my investment, and to utilize such for my Corporate status (see: "The Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1933," which clearly brings to light that I may act in several capacities, that of Entity, Instrumentality, Persona Ficta, Proper Persona, . . .) benefit.

I am not the ESTATE but the sole owner and beneficiary of and over the ESTATE! This is MY MAXIM and it is irrevocable!

In the principal's name, and for the principal's use and benefit, said ATTORNEY GENERAL-in-fact has full and complete authorization for the facilitation by the conveyance through any communications in translation for assimilation in account science correction techniques in all facets of interstate, intrastate, domestic, and foreign commerce relations with full protection of Safe Harbour/HARBOR and Sinking Funds Provisions for all accounts, proceeds, products, fixtures, and services such as:

- (1) Sell, exchange, buy, invest, and / or reinvest any assets and / or property whether by possession and / or ownership, which may have income production or non-income production assets and property.
- (2) Open, maintain, and / or close bank accounts: with express provisions for; demand deposit (checks, custodial, money orders, bills of exchange, draft's, et cetera...) accounts, term deposit (savings) accounts, and certificates of deposit, brokerage accounts, and other similar accounts with depository and repository and financial institutions in line with U.N.I.C.I.T.R.A.L. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.
 - (a) Conduct any business with any depository institution, any repository institution, and all financial institution service providers in particular; all issue agents, all transfer agents, and all payout agents with respect to any of principal's accounts. With express provisions for creation of deposits and withdrawals, acquisition and procurement for all bank statements, passbooks, drafts, money orders, warrants, certificates, stocks, shares, bonds, mortgages, encumbrances, liens, financial obligations, promissory notes, bills of exchange, assigns, hardship claims, abandonment claims, salvage claims, quitclaims, and

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vouchers; either assignable to, assignable to the order of, payable to, pay to, pay to the order of, or payable to the order of, for the principal by any legal person, body corporate, body politic, body ecclesiastical, body rabbinical, tribal, and any corporation sole..

(b) Perform any act necessary to deposit, negotiate, sell, transfer, or exchange any legal and / or lawful obligation in the style of a note, security, bond, stock, share, of the Treasury of the United States of America, and all Treasuries of every United Nations Member States and all Foreign Governments and their political subdivisions.

(c) Have access to any safe deposit box whether in possession and / or by ownership with the express provision for the contents.

- (3) Take any and all legal/lawful steps necessary to collect any amount or debt due and/or past due, and/or to settle any claim, whether made against or from affirmation on behalf of principal against any other person or entity.
- (4) Exercise all stock rights as proxy, with this express provision for all rights, privileges, and powers with respect to stocks, bonds, debentures, and / or other investments.
- (5) Maintain and/or operate any business, personal property, and ownership interests of, with, for, and by principal.
- (6) Purchase and / or maintain insurance, re-insurance, and / or bond rights herein.
- (7) Enter into legal and lawful bound contracts on behalf of principal.
- (8) Employ professional and business assistance as may be appropriate.
- (9) Sell, convey, lease, mortgage, manage, insure, improve, repair, or perform any other act with respect to any of principal's property whether as current ownership, possession holder, and / or as potential acquisition and procurements of ownership and / or possession placement, with the express provision for real estate, real estate rights, privileges, powers, without limit to the right to remove tenants and/or to recover possession and settlement. This express provision without limit is also for the right to sell and / or to encumber any current homestead possession and / or ownership and / or potential possession and / or ownership.
- (10) Transfer any of principal's assets to the trustee of any style of cestui que vie (c'est lui que) trust and/ or foreign situs trust; whether it be deed of trust, express trust, irrevocable trust, revocable trust, and/or any other legal and/or lawful creation by principal, whether or not said such trust is in existence at the time of such transfer.
- (11) Prepare, sign, and file documents with any governmental body or agency, with the express provision without limit as authorization to implement account science of units of exchange and units of account for all depository and repository events:

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- (a) Prepare, sign and file income and other tax returns with federal, state, local, and other governmental bodies.
- (b) Obtain information and / or documents from any government and / or its agencies; and negotiate, compromise, and / or settle any matter with such government and / or agency for any/all lawful tax matters.
- (c) Prepare applications, provide information, and perform any other act which is a reasonable request by any government and / or its agencies whom have either a sworn oath, sworn affirmation, sworn affidavit of appointment, and public bond, lawful insurance provider, and lawful re-insurance provider in connection with governmental benefits with the express provision for military benefits, social security benefits, health benefits.
- (12) Make gifts from assets to members of family and clan and to such other persons and / or charitable organizations with whom principal does establish a pattern to provide gifts. However, said ATTORNEY GENERAL NON-ADVERSE, NON-BELLIGERENT, NON-COMBATANT PARTY may not make gifts of principal's property to the said ATTORNEY GENERAL NON-ADVERSE, NON-BELLIGERENT, NON-COMBATANT PARTY. The Principal hereby appoints **Tiera Butler**, a non adverse, non belligerent, and non combatant party; of **Porter county**, Country of United States of America as substitute Authorization Representative and for the sole purpose to provide gifts of property to said ATTORNEY GENERAL NON-ADVERSE, NON-BELLIGERENT, NON-COMBATANT PARTY, as the event does deem to be appropriate.
- (13) Disclaim any interest that might otherwise be a transfer or distribution to principal from any other person, estate, trust, and / or other entity, as may be appropriate.

Said ATTORNEY GENERAL-in-fact shall not be liable for any loss that results from a judgment error that was made in good faith. Wherein, said ATTORNEY GENERAL NON-ADVERSE, NON-BELLIGERENT, NON-COMBATANT PARTY is given grant for a HOLD HARMLESS and FULL INDEMNITY stance in law, in good faith performance of duty as active action through the authority of this Power of ATTORNEY GENERAL NON-ADVERSE, NON-BELLIGERENT, NON-COMBATANT PARTY.

Principal authorizes said ATTORNEY GENERAL NON-ADVERSE, NON-BELLIGERENT, NON-COMBATANT PARTY to further indemnify and hold harmless any third party who accepts and acts under good faith to uphold this document.

Herein given through gift and by grant to said ATTORNEY GENERAL NON-ADVERSE, NON-BELLIGERENT, NON-COMBATANT PARTY full power and authority to do all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done relative to any of the current events and their continuation as fully to all intents and purposes as principal might or could do if personally present. I disavow any and all contracts made during infancy, as I am the owner of the birth certificate # 113-82-026662, Registration District 3381-82 registered with the county Lake on 04, 24, 1982.

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REGISTRATION FOR MEMORIAL AN AFFIDAVIT BY THE OWNER OF CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH
As per statute the following is being placed on the public record:

GLOBAL STAMP HERE AUTOGRAPHED AT A 45 DEGREE ANGLE, FROM LOWER LEFT TO UPPER RIGHT,
AND
BLUE THUMB PRINT ON END OF AUTOGRAPH AND OVER STAMP

Birth Certificates: The Registrar of Titles is authorized to receive for registration of memorials upon any outstanding certificate of title an official birth certificate pertaining to a registered owner named in said certificate of title showing the date of birth of said registered owner, providing there is attached to said birth certificate an affidavit of an affiant who states that he/she is familiar with the facts recited, stating that the party named in said birth certificate is the same party as one of the owners named in said certificate of title; and that thereafter the Registrar of Titles shall treat said registered owner as having attained the age of the majority at a date 18 years after the date of birth shown by said certificate.

I Tiera Butler place on the record before this body, my certificate of live birth, for registration and to serve as a memorial for and to all future generations, I am the official registered owner of the certificate of live birth attached hereto;

As the affiant i, Tiera Butler, state that not only am I familiar with the facts as stated in the certificate:

1. That I was born living on April 24, 1982 at 10:54 PM;
2. That my parents named me TIERA LANAY BUTLER
3. The was born in Methodist Hospital, located at Gary, Lake County, In., 46402;
4. That my mother's name is Patricia Granger who lived at N/A, in Lake County as stated in the certificate of live birth;
5. My father's name is Edward Butler, who lived at N/A, in Lake County, as stated in the certificate of live birth;
6. The State File number for the certificate of live birth is certificate # 113-82-026662;
7. The Social Security numbers associated with this certificate of live birth, which is evidence of an estate, are 309885478;
8. The employee identification numbers associated with the estate are as follows:

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9. The instrument carries the Great Seal of the State of Indiana, and an official notary stamp of certification as to authenticity of the certificate of live birth;
- a. According to the law of evidence in the United States self-authenticating documents are that which can be admitted into evidence at a trial without proof being submitted to support the claim that the document is what it appears to be. In short, these are documents those which do not require outside evidence of authenticity in order to be admitted in evidence.
- b. **GOOD FAITH AND CREDIT CLAUSE: The Full Faith and Credit Clause—Article IV, Section 1, of the U.S. Constitution—provides that the various states must recognize legislative acts, public records, and judicial decisions of the other states within the United States. It states that "Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State." The statute that implements the clause, 28 U.S.C.A. § 1738, further specifies that "a state's preclusion rules should control matters originally litigated in that state." The Full Faith and Credit Clause ensures that judicial decisions rendered by the courts in one state are recognized and honored in every other state.**

In 2021 my name was changed from Tiera Butler to : Aaliyah : EI, and i am listed in the Lake County Recorder's Office and the UCC as Constructive and Public Notice. The same is confirmed by the ratification of "Lake County Recorder's Office and the UCC" Signed and SEALED, recognized under customary international law, "Noticed" to and acknowledged by the United States via return receipt notice filed with the Department of Energy, Tribal and Intergovernmental Affairs, Office Of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs with Certified Mail number

_____. Thereafter, my name changed and then my appellation was corrected to : Aaliyah : EI due to: Notice of Statutory Declaration (_____) and Statutory Claim (_____) filed in Lake County recorders office.

10. i attest that not only am i familiar with the facts as stated in the certificate of live birth attached hereto, but i am the registered owner of said certificate of title, and the party named in said certificate of live birth, having attained the age of the age of majority on the 18th anniversary of my birth:
- a. "... stating that the party named in said birth certificate is the same party as one of the owners named in said certificate of title; and that thereafter the Registrar of Titles shall treat said registered owner as having attained the age of the majority at a date 18 years after the date of birth shown by said certificate."

Are corporations persons? The U.S. Supreme Court says they are, at least for some purposes. And in the past years, the high court has dramatically expanded corporate rights.

It ruled that corporations have the right to spend money in candidate elections, and that some for-profit corporations may, on religious grounds, refuse to comply with a federal mandate to cover birth control in their employee health plans.

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These are personal rights accorded to corporations. To many, the concept of corporations as people seems odd, to say the least. But it is not new.

The dictionary defines "corporation" as "a number of persons united in one body for a purpose." Corporate entities date back to medieval times, observes Columbia law professor Jane Coffee, an authority on corporate law. "You could think of the Catholic Church as probably the first entity that could buy and sell property in its own name," he says.

Indeed, having an artificial legal persona was especially important to churches, says Elizabeth Pollman, an associate professor at Loyola Law School in Los Angeles.

"Having a corporation would allow people to put property into a collective ownership that could be held with perpetual existence," she says. "So it wouldn't be tied to any one person's lifespan, or subject necessarily to laws regarding inheriting property."

In the United States and elsewhere, the advantages of incorporation were essential to efficient and secure economic development. Unlike partnerships, the corporation continued to exist even if a partner died; there was no unanimity required to do something; shareholders could not be sued individually, only the corporation as a whole, so investors only risked as much as they put into buying shares.

By the 1800s, the process of incorporating became relatively simple. But corporations aren't mentioned anywhere in the Constitution, leaving the courts to determine what rights corporations have — and which corporations have them. After all, Coca-Cola is a corporation, but so are the NAACP and the National Rifle Association, and so are small churches and local nonprofits.

"All these truly different types of organizations might come under the label 'corporation'," Pollman observes. "And so the real difficulty is figuring out how to treat these different things under the Constitution."

In the early years of the republic, the only right given to corporations was the right to have their contracts respected by the government, according to legal historian Eben Moglen.

The great industrialization of the United States in the 1800s, however, intensified companies' need to raise money.

"With the invention of the railroad, you needed a great deal of capital to exploit its purpose," Columbia professor Coffee says, "and only the corporate form offered limited liability, easy transferability of shares, and continued, perpetual existence."

In addition, the end of the Civil War and the adoption of the 14th Amendment provided an opportunity for corporations to seek further legal protection, says Moglen, also a Columbia University professor.

"From the moment the 14th Amendment was passed in 1868, lawyers for corporations — particularly railroad companies — wanted to use that 14th Amendment guarantee of equal protection to make sure that the states didn't unequally treat corporations," Moglen says.

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Nobody was talking about extending to corporations the right of free speech back then. What the railroads sought was equal treatment under state tax laws and things like that.

The Supreme Court extended that protection to corporations, and over time also extended some — but not all — of the rights guaranteed to individuals in the Bill of Rights. The court ruled that corporations don't have a right against self-incrimination, for instance, but are protected by the ban on warrantless search and seizure.

Otherwise, as the Cato Institute's Ilya Shapiro puts it, "the police could storm down the doors of some company and take all their computers and their files."

But for 100 years, corporations were not given any constitutional right of political speech; in fact, quite the contrary. In 1907, following a corporate corruption scandal involving prior presidential campaigns, Congress passed a law banning corporate involvement in federal election campaigns. That wall held firm for 70 years.

The first crack came in a case that involved neither candidate elections nor federal law. In 1978 a sharply divided Supreme Court ruled for the first time that corporations have a First Amendment right to spend money on state ballot initiatives.

Still, for decades, candidate elections remained free of direct corporate influence under federal law. Only money from individuals and groups of individuals — political action committees — were permitted in federal elections.

Then came *Citizens United*, the Supreme Court's 5-4 First Amendment decision in 2010 that extended to corporations for the first-time full rights to spend money as they wish in candidate elections — federal, state and local. The decision reversed a century of legal understanding, unleashed a flood of campaign cash and created a crescendo of controversy that continues to build today.

"There's no reason to believe that the people involved — shareholders, employees, even the directors or managers — have come together for an expressive purpose related to anything other than really what the business is doing," she argues.

And shareholders and employees, Pollman observes, have no real recourse if they disagree with how corporate money is spent in campaigns.

And then there is the money-is-not-speech argument. The problem for First Amendment believers, Moglen says, arises not because they think corporations shouldn't have rights so much as they think money isn't equal to speech.

"And we are now winding up using constitutional rules to concentrate corporate power in a way that's dangerous to democracy," he says.

That, of course, is not how the Supreme Court majority sees its decision. The court has said that because speech is an essential mechanism of democracy, the First Amendment forbids discrimination against any class of speaker.

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It matters not, the court said just this year, that some speakers, because of the money they spend on elections, may have undue influence on public policy; what is important is that the First Amendment protects both speech and speaker, and the ideas that flow from each.

II. "Because there exists the possibility and/or probability that there is a corporation named with a similar name to mine, I must have it differentiated on record. The way that I do this is by placing my name in all lowercase lettering/font/rendition so as to lessen confusion. The second way is by the styling the appellation and name of the upper case first letter and the lower-case lettering in the rest of the writing of the appellation or name as shown in the Statutory Declaration (_____) and Statutory Claim (_____) filed online. Corporations are not individuals as defined in statute (see: 31 CFR 363.6).

III. In the interest of justice, and that I might receive due process, I know the court will understand that the caption must display my name as presented to the court, and should there be a failure to follow my wishes as stated herein, I place this on the record as a memorial of the distinction, and shall never be construed as being either an infant, and incompetent party, and or minor as I deny infancy, waive all rights associated with the 14th amendment section 1 of the United States of America Constitution, and disaffirm any and all contracts made during infancy."

IV. So that no sane person could say that this understanding is inaccurate, I attached the following 10 cases from the Supreme Court documenting that corporations are persons, capable of exercising constitutional rights. If that truly is the case I say under presumption of law that there exist a corporation by my same name or variation thereof, and I differentiate myself from such a 'Persona Fictio' by saying corporations are not individuals, they are not indigenous and autochthonous, having and being descendants in the Semetic Nijji lineages of the Xi (Arawak and Chahta (Choctaw)) an Indigenous Semetic (semite) colonial peoples as myself. Colonial Peoples is mentioned in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Adopted by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 whereby the American Moor - Tribe / Nation, an Asiatic nation in a Non-Self-Governing Territory comprised of We the people, colonial people (the indigenous, autochthonous aborigines of North America, South America, Central America and all adjoining islands and land masses considered to be the "Western Hemisphere") take back and claim all power without any reservations and conditions in accordance with our free expressed will and desire, self-determination, and self-governance so as to enjoy complete independence and freedom. Here's some further evidence of the Supreme Court supporting this conclusion and fact in law:

Hobby Lobby ruling charted new legal territory by granting corporations the same religious rights as real people. A line of Supreme Court rulings stretching back 200 years has blurred the distinction between flesh-and-blood citizens and the businesses they own, laying the groundwork for Hobby Lobby and the equally contentious Citizens United ruling. Here's a timeline of the corporation's human evolution:

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1809 (Bank of the United States v. Deveaux): In the early days of the republic, when state and federal courts were still working out their jurisdictions, the Bank of the United States—According to Burt Neuborne, a corporate law professor at New York University, Wall Street banks hated this decision because it restricted suits to state courts where judges were partial to the banks' local clients—typically Midwestern farmers.

1844 (Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad v. Letson): the Supreme Court ruling that corporations were "citizens" of the states where they incorporated.

1853 (Marshall v. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad): The Supreme Court later upheld the notion that corporations were citizens, but only for the purposes of court jurisdiction; they did not have the same constitutional rights as actual people. The court also ruled that, for litigation purposes, shareholders would be considered citizens of their company's home state. This made it easier for corporations to sue or be sued in federal court by eliminating jurisdictional conflicts.

1886 (County of Santa Clara v. Southern Pacific Railroad): Now that corporations were legally citizens, in a strange twist, the court reporter—a former railroad man—wrote in the published notes on the case that the 14th Amendment did, in fact, apply to the company. Even though this notion appeared nowhere in the high court's actual ruling, 11 years later the court declared it was "well settled" that "corporations are persons within the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment," citing Santa Clara.

1898 (Smyth v. Ames): Building on the Santa Clara decision, the court voided a Nebraska railroad tax, ruling that it was akin to the government taking a corporation's property without due process—a violation of its 14th Amendment rights. (The decision was overturned in the 1944 Federal Power Commission v. Hope Natural Gas decision.)

1906 (Hale v. Henkel): Having blocked unlawful seizures of corporate property, the court went on to shield companies from other kinds of intrusion. Writing for the majority, Justice Henry Billings Brown found that corporations, like people, are protected from unreasonable searches and seizures under the Fourth Amendment (although the Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination did not apply).

1931 (Russian Volunteer Fleet v. United States): The high court sided with the company, ruling that even foreign corporations are protected from unlawful government seizures under the Fifth Amendment, which ensures fair treatment by the legal system.

1977 (United States v. Martin Linen Supply Co.): The Supreme Court ruled that a second trial violated the companies' rights to be tried only once, expanding the double jeopardy rule to include both humans and corporations.

2010 (Citizens United v. FEC): In the run up to the 2008 election, the Federal Elections Commission blocked the conservative nonprofit Citizens United. The organization sued, arguing that, because people's campaign donations are a protected form of speech (see Buckley v. Valeo) and corporations and people enjoy the same legal rights, the Supreme Court agreed. The Citizens United ruling may be the most sweeping expansion of corporate personhood to date.

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2014 (*Burwell v. Hobby Lobby*): Corporations are legally people with the right to free speech. In 2012, Hobby Lobby, an Oklahoma-based craft store chain, sued the federal government, arguing that a provision in the Affordable Care Act requiring it to provide contraception coverage for employees violated shareholders' constitutional rights to freedom of religion. The Supreme Court sided with Hobby Lobby and found that corporations can assert the religious rights of their owners, greatly expanding the power of shareholders while creating a world of confusion for corporate attorneys.

So I do hereby bring forth my claim in my capacity as one of the Sovereign, "We the People", An Enrolled Tribal Member of the American Moor National, a nation of the Iroquois Confederacy, the American Aborigine Federation and a nation of a Non-Self-Governing Territory comprised of "We the People", colonial people (the indigenous, autochthonous aborigines of North America, South America, Central America and all adjoining islands and land masses considered to be the "Western Hemisphere") who take back and claim all power without any reservations and conditions in accordance with our free expressed will and desire, self-determination, and self-governance so as enjoy complete independence and freedom (as mentioned in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Adopted by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960); an Indigenous, Autochthonous Aborigine American, an American Aborigine Living Flesh and Blood Male, being descendants in the Semetic Nijji lineages of the Xi (Arawak and Chahta (Choctaw)) an Indigenous Semetic (semite) peoples on behalf of myself and my lawful ancestral landed estate which carries my name brand.

References

1. "When Did Companies Become People? Excavating The Legal Evolution". NPR. 2014-07-28.
2. "Proposed Constitutional Amendments to U.S. Constitution-Reclaim Democracy.org". Reclaimdemocracy.org. 2010-01-21. Retrieved 2011-01-19.
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22. ^ <http://www.law.virginia.edu/html/alumni/uvlawyer/f11/personhood.htm>
23. ^ <http://www.npr.org/2011/10/24/141663195/what-is-the-basis-for-corporate-personhood>
24. ^ <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/wonkblog/wp/2014/03/25/a-liberal-case-for-why-corporations-are-people-too/> i do here and now disaffirm any and all contracts associated with infancy:

...We said in Western Lawrence County Road Improvement District v. Friedman-D'Oanch Bond Co., 162 Ark. 362, 258 S.W. 378, 382: 'At section 537 of Page on Contracts (2d Ed.), it is said: 'One who has entered into a contract which he might avoid because of personal incapacity, such as an infant, an insane person, a drunkard, and the like, has the election to affirm such contract, or to disaffirm it, and when he has exercised his election, with full knowledge of the facts, such election is final....
...An infant's contracts relating to personal rights or personality may be disaffirmed by him while he is still an infant....
...Compare 43 C.J.S., Infants, § 78, pp. 190, 192....

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...In 43 C.J.S. Infants § 75, p. 176, it is said: 'The general rule, which has been said to have its exceptions and limitations, is that the disaffirmance of a contract made by an infant nullifies it and renders it void ab initio, and that the rights of the parties are to be determined as though the contract had not been made, the parties being restored to the status quo as far as possible * * * * *
* ... An infant lacks capacity, except for those contracts authorized by statute, to make a firm and binding contract, and an infant may disaffirm contract during his minority or within a reasonable time after reaching his majority....

[2] We take the position that an infant lacks capacity (except for those contracts authorized by statute) to make a firm and binding contract; in all such contracts lies the inherent weakness and condition that the infant may disaffirm the contract during his minority or within a reasonable time after reaching his majority....

...(Citations.) Similarly it is held that an executed contract voidable on the ground of infancy is deemed to be ratified by the failure of the former infant to disaffirm it within a reasonable time after reaching majority (Citations.)'...

...211 Infants 211 III Contracts 211 1073 k. Student and educational contracts....

...211 Infants 211 III Contracts 211 1054 Requisites, Validity, Operation, and Effect of Contracts 211 1055 k. In general....

...211 Infants 211 III Contracts 211 1054 Requisites, Validity, Operation, and Effect of Contracts 211 1060 k. Effect of performance; executory contracts....

[12][13] In 43 C.J.S. Infants § 75 b, at p. 171, the text states: 'The general rule is that the right of an infant to avoid or disaffirm his contract is a personal privilege of which no one can take advantage but the infant himself, if living, and under no mental or physical disability, or, in case of his death, his privies in blood or heirs, or, as considered in Executors and Administrators, § 189, his personal representative'....

43 C.J.S. Infants § 76 c, at page 183, states: 'Bringing suit on a released claim is a disaffirmance of the release....

Plaintiff refers the Court to 43 C.J.S. Infants § 75f, p. 176, which states as follows: 'The general rule, which has been said to have its exceptions and limitations, is that the disaffirmance of a contract made by an infant nullifies it and renders it void ab initio, and that the rights of the parties are to be determined as though the contract had not been made, the parties being restored to the status quo * * * * *

In 27 Am.Jur. Infants, § 11, p. 753, dealing with the early common law concerning agreements of infants, it is stated in part as follows: 'According to an ancient rule of the common law, the agreements of infants were divisible into three classes—absolutely void, voidable, and valid....

In 27 Am.Jur., Infants, § 12, p. 756, it is stated in part: 'An executed voidable contract of an infant is valid until disaffirmed.'...

Conventional contracts of an infant, except those for necessities and those authorized by statute, are voidable at election of infant and may be disaffirmed by infant during minority or within reasonable time after reaching majority.... [1] The rule in North Carolina regarding a minor's contract liability is as follows: It is well settled that the conventional contracts of an infant, except those for necessities and those authorized by statute, are voidable at the election of the infant and may be disaffirmed by the infant during minority or within a reasonable time after reaching majority.... Application of this rule often leads to an equitable result, particularly where the infant can be fairly said to have recognized and adopted as binding a contract under which the infant accepts the benefits of the contract to the prejudice of the other party....

Privilege of disaffirmance may be lost where infant affirms or otherwise ratifies contract after reaching majority....

I do hereby present this my official disaffirmance timely done with respects any and all contracts made during infancy, this shall apply in each and every aspect and nullify any and all such contracts, and this is final

I attest by way of acknowledgment and carryout the acceptance of the certificate of live birth noted above and attached hereto

All that said ATTORNEY GENERAL in-fact a NON-ADVERSE, NON-BELLIGERENT, NON-COMBATANT PARTY shall lawfully do or cause to be done under the authority of this GENERAL power of ATTORNEY GENERAL NON-ADVERSE, NON-BELLIGERENT, NON-COMBATANT PARTY is express emergency approval. ALL VALID BY THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE LAW OF NECESSITY AND THE DOCTRINES OF UNCONSCIONABILITY AND LA MORT SAISIT LE VIF IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS, CARDINAL ORDERS, ORDINAL ORDERS; AND COMMERCIAL STANDARD; PROVIDES FOR FULL ABSOLUTION THROUGH REDEMPTION.

NON ADVERSE PARTY

NOT AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

By: Tiera Butler

Tiera Butler

NOTICE

Using a notary on this document does not constitute any adhesion, nor does it in any manner alter any legal status of any of the parties hereto.

The purpose of a notary is verification and identification only and not for entrance into any foreign jurisdiction.

JURAT

STATE OF Indiana

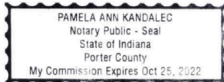
COUNTY OF PORTER) SS.

On December 28 2021, before me
Pamela Ann Kandaec Notary Public in Good Standing, personally
stood Tiera Butler who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory
evidence to be the woman whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and
acknowledged to me that he executed the same in her authorized capacity(ies), and that by her
signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s)
acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of Indiana that
the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

Witness my hand official seal.

Signature Pamela Ann Kandaec (SEAL)



My COMMISSION EXPIRED: 10/25/2022

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RETURN TO:

Tiera Butler - Without Prejudice UCC 1-308

c/o PO BOX 1542

Valparaiso, Indiana 46399

Non Domestic

Without the United States

Not in any Federal zone, territory, possession, enclave, etc.,

and not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, et al.

NOTICE OF DECLARATION IN THE FORM OF A
COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH

NOTICE OF COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT, COPY
CLAIM, TRADEMARK

This Declaration is made without prejudice:

Re: the artwork "TIERA LANAY BUTLER", any/all derivatives thereof.

I/Me/Myself /Us/Wc/Ourselves, Tiera Butler, the undersigned affiant, a living woman upon the land of Indiana, and not a corporation or legal fiction etc., born upon the land in Indiana, in the United States of America on April 24th, 1982 declare that I am of majority and competent to state the matters set forth herein with first-hand knowledge of the facts and that they are true, correct, not misleading, and certain, admissible as evidence.

1. This plain statement of Fact being a matter that must be expressed to be resolved. In Commerce truth is sovereign. Truth is best expressed in law in the form of an affidavit. An uncontroverted affidavit stands as truth in commerce and becomes the judgment, can only be challenged by a rebuttal affidavit item for item signed under penalty of perjury and can only

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be satisfied by payment, agreement, resolution, or by a trial by jury according to the common law of Indiana.

2. I/Me/Myself/Us/We/Ourselves am presenting this affidavit for truth in commerce and as a Contract for Waiver of Tort.

3. The public record being the highest form of evidence, I am creating a public record by Declaration of said Copyright by recording with a certificate for evidence of record I hold in Indiana.

4. The person and name known as, Tiera Butler, and any/all derivatives thereof being a legal fiction(s) without form or substance and without any resemblance to any natural born living being, is entirely an international commercial Fraud created by the alleged de facto government officials and agents of the nul tiel

COMMERCIAL CORPORATION(s) doing business as, but not limited to the UNITED STATES, USA, US, GOVERNMENT OF WASHINGTON DC, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (including any agencies/persons claiming jurisdiction over any US territories, possessions, enclaves, etc.) et al, FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM,

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, (IRS), BUREAU OF ALCOHOL,

TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS (8ATF) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, (FBI), DEPARTMENT

OF HOMELAND SECURITY, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, (CIA), NATIONAL SECURITY

AGENCY, (NSA) AMERICAN BANKING ASSOCIATION (ABA), AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION,

(ABA) STATE OF TEXAS, STATE OF FLORIDA, STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, STATE OF

MASSACHUSETTS, STATE OF NEW YORK, STATE OF GEORGIA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, STATE OF

NORTH CAROLINA, etc. with subdivisions being CORPORATE MUNICIPAL COUNTIES BOROUGHES, PARISHES, and CORPORATE MUNICIPAL CITY(IES). The

FICTION is created for the purpose of disenfranchising the living woman, of TIERA LANAY BUTLER, her life, Liberty, property, and the pursuit for happiness for any

indentures, debentures, bonds, securities, judgments, warrants or any other kind of commercial paper issued or predicated on the art "TIERA LANAY BUTLER" © shall

become a Security Agreement between the issuing party and the affiant and shall make the issuer liable for fees, damages, and penalties as follows:

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1) Any usage shall incur a debt of \$15,000 in US Eagle Silver Dollar Coin convertible at the legal and lawful ratio prescribed by law 24:1 of Silver Eagle Dollars to Federal Reserve Notes per usage per signatory.

2) Failure to correct the unjust usage in a timely manner upon notice will result in the additional penalty of

\$1,000.00 US in Silver Eagle Coin convertible at the legal and lawful ratio prescribed by law of 24:1 of Silver Eagle Dollars to Federal Reserve Notes per day until paid.

3) Failure to render the appropriate funds in a timely manner will result in a Lien/Levy against the property of the person violating said Copyright, as no controversy will exist.

Anyone placing the copyrighted copy-claimed and trademarked "TIERA LANAY BUTLER" © or any derivations thereof on any document which is in any way associated with Me, the living soul, Tiera LaNay Butler, shall by such document acting prima facie as evidence of violation, becomes liable for penalties payable in legal and lawful tender of:

a) Ten (\$10.00) dollars US silver eagle calling coinage per day until Notice is delivered:

b) One Hundred (\$100.00) dollars US silver eagle coinage per day for each day AFTER Notice is received until the offending document is destroyed and a public retraction is made in the local newspaper in a double-wide column of not less than three (3") inches of length, if such notice is published within (30) days of Notice.

c) One Thousand (\$1000.00) dollars US silver eagle coinage per day for each day after Notice if such retraction is not published within 30 days of said Notice, and,

d) Notice will be based upon the records of the commercial business that affects delivery.

"TIERA LANAY BUTLER" © is the perfected propriety security for the living soul Tiera Butler, under original common law for (100) years and is private property for the protection of My estate, life, liberty, and property.

Unauthorized possession or use of "TIERA LANAY BUTLER" © and any/all the derivatives thereof may be a violation of State Code for Fraudulent Use or Possession of Identifying Information which is punishable by prison and fine.

Any use of "TIERA LANAY BUTLER" © and any/all derivatives thereof, with or without scienter, at the expense of any right, liberty, property, or any part of My estate, absent full disclosure and lacking written prior consent is strictly forbidden and chargeable to each of the users/issuers in the amount of the sum certain of one million(\$1,000,000.00) of legal and Lawful Silver Eagle Dollar Coin of the United States, convertible at the legal and lawful ratio

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of 24:1, to Federal Reserve Note Dollars as prescribed by law and it is not limited by any past, present, or future restrictions for each instance of said unauthorized use.

Placement of "TIERA LANAY BUTLER" © and any/all the derivative(s) thereof, on any document associated in any manner with My estate or Me, TIERA LANAY BUTLER and any or all the derivative(s) thereof, without my written prior consent is all of the evidence received for enforcement of this agreement/contract and is evidenced that any and all users and issuers are in full agreement and have accepted this agreement/contract without controversy under the conditions and terms stated and set forth herein.

Fact and all requisite actual law, and not merely the ultimate facts of conclusions of law that this affidavit by Declaration is substantially and materially false sufficiently to change materially My or the fictions status or factual declaration. Your silence stands as consent to, and tacit approval of, the factual declarations here being established as fact as a matter of law and this affidavit by Declaration will stand as final judgment in this manner; and for the sum certain herein stated and will be in full force and effect against all parties, due payable and enforceable by law. The criminal penalties for commercial fraud is determined by jewelry and by law, the monetary value is set forth by Me for violation of My Private Property and for breach of the law, the contract, the Constitutions, in the amount of the Sum certain stated herein of (\$2,550,000.00) species of Gold coin or lawful coinage of the United states of America as defined by Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution of We The People for the instant for the united States of America and will be due, payable on the eleventh day, and any day thereafter as use occurs after filing by Me in the public records of the County of Lake county, in the Indiana Republican state.

Notice to the agent is notice to the principal. Notice to all agents of the State of Indiana and all subdivisions thereof is made by the filing of this document with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Indiana.

Further affiant sayeth not

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED,
FOR COPY-CLAIM the art TIERA LANAY BUTLER and any or all derivatives thereof.**

**By Tiera Butler
Creditor, Debtor, Grantor,**

NOT AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

ACCEPTANCE

By: Tiera Butler no dolus
Tiera Butler, living woman, sui juris, Agent, a lawful woman, and Article 9 entity. This document was prepared by Tiera Butler.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT/WITNESS

Secretary of the Commonwealth
Indiana
United States of America
original jurisdiction

The above affiant, personally known to Me, or proven to Me on the basis of satisfactory evidence, to be the one whose address by Tiera Butler and autograph is subscribed to the within instrument. Affiant swears under the pains and penalties of perjury that all statements made herein are true, correct, certain and not misleading.

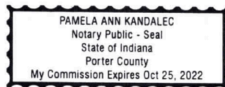
NOTARY SIGNATURE

By: Pamela Ann Kandalak

Duly subscribed and sworn on this 28th day of December 2021.

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 10/25/2022

(SEAL)



RECORDING REQUESTED BY: (

AND WHEN RECORDED RETURN TO: (

Tiera Butler (

% PO BOX 1542 (

Valparaiso, Indiana Republic (

(SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY)

AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH

Be it known to all courts, governments, and other parties, that I, Tiera Butler am a natural, freeborn Sovereigns, without subjects, I am neither subject to any entity anywhere, nor is any entities subject to me. I neither dominate anyone, nor am I dominated.

My authority for this statement is the same as it is for all free Sovereigns everywhere, the age-old, timeless, and universal respect for the intrinsic rights, property, freedoms, and responsibilities of the Sovereign Individual.

I am not a "person" when such terms is defined as statues of the United States or statues of the several states when such definition includes artificial entities. I refuse to be treated as a federally or state created entity which is only capable of exercising certain rights, privileges, or immunities as specifically granted by federal or state governments.

I voluntarily choose to comply with the man-made laws with serve to bring harmony to society, but no such laws, nor their enforcers, have any authority over me. I am not in any jurisdiction, for I am not a subject status.

Consistent with the eternal tradition of the natural common law, unless I have harmed or violated someone or their property, I have committed no crime, and am therefore not subject to any penalty. I am in accordance with the following US Supreme Court case:

"The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no such duty [to submit his books and papers for an examination] to the State, since receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land [Common Law] long antecedent to the organization of the State and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights." **Hale v. Henkel** 201 U.S. 43 at 47 (1905).

Thus, being known to all, that I reserve my natural common law right not to be compelled to perform under any contract that I did not enter into knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally. And furthermore, I do not accept the liability associated with the compelled and pretended "benefit" of any hidden or unrevealed contract or commercial agreement.

As such, the hidden or unrevealed contract that supposedly created obligations to perform, for persons of subject status, are inapplicable to me, or are null and void. If I have participated in any of the supposed "benefits" associated with these hidden contracts, I have done so under duress, for lack of any other practical alternative. I may have received such "benefits" but I have not accepted them in a manner that binds me to anything.

Any such participation does not constitute "acceptance" in contract law, because of the absence of full disclosure of any valid "offer", and voluntarily consent without misrepresentation or coercion, under common law. Without a valid voluntary offer and acceptance, knowingly entered into by both parties, there is no "meeting of the minds," and therefore no valid contract. Any supposed "contract" is therefore void, *ab initio*.

From my age of consent to the date affixed below, I have never signed a contract knowingly, willingly, intelligently, and voluntarily whereby I have waived any of my natural common law rights, and as such. **Take Notice** that I revoke, rescind, cancel, and make void *ab initio* my signature on any and all contracts, agreements, form, or any instruments which may be to construe in any way to give any agency or department of any federal or state government authority, venue, or jurisdiction over me.

This position is in accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court decision of **Brady vs U.S.**, 379 U.S. 742 at 748 (1970).

"Waives of Constitutional Rights not only must be voluntary, but they must also be knowingly intelligent acts, done with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and consequences."

Typical examples of each compelled and pretended "benefits" are

- 1. The use of Federal Reserve Notes to discharge my debts.** I have used these only because in America, there is no other widely recognized (past or present) currency. **2. The use of a bank account, with my signature on the bank signature card.** If there is any hidden contract behind the bank signature card, my signature thereon gives no validity to it. The signature is only for verification of identity. I cannot be obligated to fulfill no hidden or unrevealed contract whatsoever, due to the absence of full disclosure and voluntary consent. Likewise, my use of the bank account thereof is due to the absence of a bank not associated with the Federal Reserve System. In general, people have been prevented from issuing their own currencies, and such prevention is in violation of the United States Constitution. Were there an alternative, I would be happy to use it. To not use any banking at all and is impossible or very difficult, as everyone knows, in today's marketplace.
- 3. The use of a Social Security number.** The number normally assigned to persons of subject status, I use exceptionally, under duress, only because of the extreme inconvenience of operating without one in today's marketplace, where it is requested by banks, employers, lenders, and many other government agencies and businesses. My reason for using it is not because I wish to participate in the Social Security system, as I don't wish to participate. Let it be known that I issued a social security number assigned to me for information only.
- 4. The use of a driver's license.** As a free Sovereign, there is no legal requirement for me to have such a license for traveling in my car. Technically, the unrevealed legal purpose of driver's license is commercial in nature. Since I don't carry a passenger for hire, there is no law requiring me to have a license to travel for my own pleasure and that of my family and friends. However, because of the lack of education of police officers on this matter, should I be stopped for any reason and found to be without a license, it is likely I would be ticketed and fined or obligated to appear in court. Therefore, under the duress I carry license to avoid extreme inconvenience and legal violent intentions.
- 5. State plates on my car.** Similarity, even though technically, my car does not fit the legal definition of a "motor vehicle", which is used for commercial purposes, nevertheless, I have registered it with the state and carry the state plates on it, because to have any other place or no place at all, causes me to run the risk of police officers arresting and extreme inconvenience with legal violent and intent.
- 6. Past tax returns filed.** Any tax returns I have filed in the past, were filed due to the dishonest atmosphere of fear and intimidation created by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the local assessors' office, not because there is any law require me to do so once I discovered that the IRS in the other tax agencies have been misinforming the public, I have felt it is my responsible duty to society to terminate my voluntary

participation. Because such returns were filed under Threat, Duress, and Coercion (TDC), and no two-way contract was ever signed with full disclosure, there is nothing in

any past filing of returns or payments that created any valid contract. Therefore, no legal obligation on my part was ever created.

- 7. Birth Certificate.** The fact that a birth certificate was granted to me by a local hospital or government agency when I entered this world, is irrelevant to my Sovereignty. No status, high or low, can be assigned to another person through a piece of paper, without the receptions for knowledge and consent. Therefore, such piece of paper provides date and place information only. It indicates nothing about jurisdiction, nothing about property ownership, nothing about rights, and nothing about subject status. The only documents that can have any legal meaning as it concerns my status in society, or those which I have signed as an adult, with full knowledge and consent, free from misrepresentation or coercion of any kind.
- 8. Marriage license.** The acquisition of a marriage license is now being revealed as being necessary only for slaves. The act of a Sovereign such as myself obtaining such a license, through social customs in ignorance of law, has no legal effect in changing my status. This is because any such change in status, if any may be supposed to occur, could happen only through a hidden and unrevealed contract or status. Since no hidden, unrevealed and undisclosed information, if it exists, can be lawfully held to be binding, if it is null and void.
- 9. Children in public school.** The attendance of my children is governed supported "public" schools or government control "private" schools does not create any legal tax obligation for me, nor any other legal obligation, because I never signed a contract agreeing to such obligations for the supposed "privilege" of "public" school attendance.

If any of my children have attended government-supported "public", or control "private" schools, such as done under duress and not out of free will. Be it known that I regard "compulsory state education" as a violation of the 13th Amendment to the US Constitution which states it relevant part:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place such subject to their jurisdiction."

- 10. Declaration of citizenship.** Any document I may have ever signed, in which I answered "yes" to the question, "Are you a US citizen?" Cannot be used to compromise my status as a Sovereign, nor obligate me to perform in any manner. This is because without full written disclosure of the definition and consequences of such supposed "citizenship" provided in a document bearing my signature given freely with misrepresentation or coercion, there can be no legal binding contract.

I am not a "United States" citizen subject to this jurisdiction. The United States is an entity created by the United States Constitution with jurisdiction as described on the following pages of this Affidavit. I am not a "resident of" an "inhabitant of", a "franchise of", a "subject of", a "ward of", the "property of", the "chattel of", or "subject to the jurisdiction of" any corporate federal government, corporate state government, corporate County government, corporate city government, or corporate Municipal body politic created under the authority of the United States Constitution. I am not subjected to any legislation, department or agency created by such authorities, nor to the jurisdiction of any employees, officers, or agents deriving their authority therefrom. Further, I am not subject of the Administration and Legislation Article IV Courts of the several States, or Article 1 Courts of the United States, or bound by precedents of such courts, deriving their jurisdiction from said authorities. **Take Notice** that I hereby revoke, cancel and make void ab initio any such instruments or any presumed election made by any of the several States or the United States government or any agency or Department thereof, that I am or ever have voluntarily elected to be treated as a United States citizen subject to its jurisdiction or a resident of any territory, possession, instrumentally or enclave under the sovereignty or exclusive jurisdiction of any of the several States or of the United States as defined in the U.S. Constitution Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 and Article IV, section 3 Clause 2.

- 11. Past voter registration.** Similarly, no obligation to perform in any manner was ever revealed in print, as part of the requirements for the supposed "privilege" to vote for government officials, any such registration on my part cannot be legal evidence of any obligation to perform. Likewise, I have granted NO jurisdiction over me, to any political office. It is my inherent right to vote on election or issues that I feel affect all of society; NOT because I need anyone to rule over me. On the contrary- I have used the voting process only to instruct *my public servants* what a Citizen and Sovereign would like done.
- 12. Use of the 2-letter state code and zip code.** My use of the 2-letter state code and zip code in my "address," which is secretly codified to indicate United States "federal zone" jurisdiction, has no effect whatsoever on my Sovereign status. Simple by receiving or sending "mail" through a quasi-federal messenger service, the postal service, at a location indicated with a 2-letter state code and zip code, cannot place me under federal jurisdiction or obligation. Such a presumption would be ludicrous.

I use these codes only for the purpose of information and making it more efficacious for the U.S. Postal Service to deliver my mail.

- 13. Use of semantics.** There are some immature people with mental imbalances, such as the craving to dominate other people, who masquerade as "government." Just because they altar definitions of words in the law books to their supposed advantage, doesn't mean accept those definitions. The fact that they define the words "person," "address," "mail," "resident," "motor vehicle," "driving," "passenger," "employee," "income," and

many others, in ways different from the common usage, so as to be associated with a subject or slave status, means nothing in real life.

Because the courts have become entangled in the game of semantics, be it known to all court and all parties, that if I have ever sign any document or spoken any words on record, using words defined by twists in the law books different from the common usage, there can be no effect whatsoever on my Sovereign status in society thereby, nor can there be created any obligation to perform in any matter, by the mere use of such words. Where the meaning in the common dictionary differs from the meaning in the law dictionary, it is the meaning in common dictionary that prevails, because it is more trustworthy.

Such compelled and supposed "benefits" include, but are not limited to, the aforementioned typical examples. My use of such alleged "benefits" was and is held under the duress only, and is with full reservation of all my common law rights. I have waived none of my intrinsic rights and freedoms by my use thereof. Furthermore, my use of such compelled "benefits" may be temporary, until better alternatives become available, practical, and widely recognized.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION

It is further relevant to this affidavit that any violation of my rights, Freedom, or property by the United States federal government, or any agents thereof, would be an illegal and unlawful excess, clearly outside the limited boundaries of the federal jurisdiction. My understanding is that the jurisdiction of the US federal government is defined by Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the US Constitution, quoted as follows

"The Congress shall have the power... to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district(NOT EXCEEDING TEN MILES SQUARE) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, [District of Columbia] and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislation of the state in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, magazines, Arsenal's, dockyards and other needful Buildings, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers..." [emphasis added] and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

"The Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

The definition of the "United States" being used here, then, is limited to its territories.

- 1.) The District of Columbia
- 2.) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
- 3.) US Virgin Islands
- 4.) Guam
- 5.) American Samoa
- 6.) Northern Mariana Islands
- 7.) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
- 8.) Military bases within the several States
- 9.) Federal agencies within the several States

It does not include the several States themselves, as if confirmed by the following cites

We have in our political system a government of the United States and a government of each of the several States. Each one of these governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its own it's allegiance, and who rights, within its jurisdiction, it must protect. The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the United States and a Citizen of a State, but his rights of citizenship under one of these governments will be different from those he has under the other." Slaughter House Case **United States v. Cruikshank**, 92 U.S. 542 (1875).

"THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS A FOREIGN CORPORATION WITH RESPECT TO
A STATE." [emphasis added] **Volume 20, Corpus Juris Sec 1785**: New York re: Merriam 36 N.E. 505 1441, S. Ct. 1973, 41 L.ED. 287

This is further confirmed by the following quote from the Internal Revenue Service,

Federal jurisdiction "includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa." Internal Revenue Code Section 312 (e).

In legal terminology, the word "includes" means "is limited to."

When referring to this "District" United States, the Internal Revenue Code uses the term **"WITHIN"** the United States. When referring to the several States, the Internal Revenue Code uses the term **"WITHOUT"** the United States.

Dozens, perhaps hundreds, of court cases prove that federal jurisdiction is limited to the few federal territory areas above indicated. For example, in two Supreme Court cases, it was decided.

"The laws of Congress in respect to those matters do not extend into the territorial limits of the states, but have force only in the District of Columbia, and other places that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government," Caha v. United States, 152 U.S., at 215.

" We think a proper examination of this subject will show that the United States never held any municipal sovereignty, jurisdiction, or right of soil in and to the territory, of which Alabama or any of the new States were formed..."

"[B]ecause The United States has nor ever had no constitutional capacity to exercise municipal jurisdiction sovereignty, or eminent domain, within the limits of a State or elsewhere, except in the cases in which it is expressly granted..."

"Alabama is therefore entitled to the sovereignty and jurisdiction over all the territories within her limits, subject to the common law," Pollard v. Hagan, 44 us 221, 223, 228, 229.

Likewise, Title 18 of the United States code at Sec. 7 specifics stat the "territorial jurisdiction" of the United States extends only outside the boundaries of land belonging to any of the several States.

Therefore, in addition to the fact that no unrevealed federal contract can obligate me to perform in any manner without my fully informed and uncovered consent, likewise, no federal statutes or regulations apply to me or have any jurisdiction over me. I hereby affirm that I do not reside or work in any federal territory of the "District" United States, and that therefore no US federal government statute or regulation have any authority over me.

POWERS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR UNITED STATES AND STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

All United States and State government officials are hereby put on notice that I expect them to have recorded valid Oaths of Office in accordance with the US Constitution, Article VI:

"The Senate and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislators, and all executive and judicial officer, both of the United States and the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

I understand that by their Oath of Office all U.S. and State Government officials are constructional bound by the US Constitution as formulated by its framers, and not as "interpreted," subverted, or corrupted by the US Supreme Court or other courts. According to the VIII Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and the X Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Thus, my understanding from these Amendments is that the powers of all U.S. and State government officials are limited to the specifically granted by the U.S. Constitution.

I further understand that any laws, statutes, ordinance, regulations, rules, and procedures contrary to the U.S. Constitution as written by its framers are null and void, as expressed in the Sixteenth American Jurisprudence 2nd edition, Section 177.

The general misconception is that any statute passed by legislators bearing the appearance of law constitutes the law of the land. **The US Constitution is the Supreme Law of the land**, and any statute, to be valid, must be in agreement. It is impossible for both the Constitution and a law violating it to be valid, one must prevail. This is succinctly states as follows:

The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void, and ineffective for any purpose, since unconstitutionally dates from the time of its enactment, and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it. **An unconstitutional law, in legal contemplation, is as inoperative as if it had never been passed.** Such a statute leaves the question that it purports to settle just as it would be had the statute not been enacted.

'Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that **it imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection, and justifies no acts performed under it...**'

'A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing valid law. Indeed, insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, it is superseded thereby.'

'**No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law** and no courts are bound to enforce it,' [emphasis added] and as express one again in the U.S. Constitution, Article VI.

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the

authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

All U.S. and State government officials are therefore hereby put on notice that any violations of their contractual obligations to act in accordance with their U.S. Constitution, may result in prosecution to the full extent of the law, as well as the application of all available legal remedies to recover damages suffered by any parties damaged by any action of U.S. and State Government official in violation of the U.S. Constitution.

REVOCAION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

Furthermore, I hereby revoke, rescind, and make void *ab initio*, all powers of attorney, in fact or otherwise, implied in law or otherwise, signed either by me or anyone else, as it pertains to the Social Security number assigned to me, Tiera Butler, as it pertains to my birth certificate, marriage or business license, or any other license or certificate issued by any and all governments or quasi government entities, due to the use of various elements of fraud by said agency to attempt to deprive me of my Sovereignty and, or property.

I hereby waive, cancel, repudiate, and refuse to knowingly accept any alleged "benefits" or gratuity associated with any of the aforementioned licenses, numbers, or certificates. I do hereby revoke and rescind all Powers of Attorney, in fact or otherwise, signed by me or otherwise, and implied in a law or otherwise, with or without my consent or knowledge, as it pertains to any and all property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, obtained in the past, present, or future. I am the sole and absolute legal owner and possess allodial title to any and all such properties.

Take Notice that I also revoked, cancel, and make void *ab initio* all Powers of Attorney, in fact, and presumption, or otherwise, signed either by me or anyone else, claiming to act on my behalf, with or without my consent, as such Powers of Attorney pertains to me or any property owned by me, by, but not limited to, any and all quasi/ colorable, public, government entities or corporations on the grounds of constructive fraud, concealment, or non disclosure of pertinent facts.

I affirm that all of the foregoing is true and correct. I affirm that I am of lawful age and am competent to make this Affidavit. I hereby affix my own signature to all of the affirmation in this entire document with explicit reservation of all my unalienable rights and my specific common law rights not to be bound by any contract or obligation which I have not entered into knowingly, willingly, voluntarily, and without misrepresentation, duress, or coercion.

The use of the notary below is for identification only, and such use does NOT grant any jurisdiction to anyone.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAITH NOT

By: Jera Butler

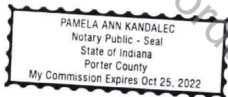
Subscribed and sworn, without prejudice, and with all rights reserved, Principal, by Special Appearance, in Propria Persona, proceeding Sui Juris

My Hand and Mark as Subscribed

By: Pamela Ann Kandeal NOTARY SIGNATURE

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 10/25/2022

(SEAL)



Property of Lake County Recorder

NOT AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

COVER SHEET

RECORDING REQUEST BY:
Tiera Butler

AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:

% PO BOX 1542

Valparaiso, In. 46399

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE

RECORDATION OF AFFIDAVIT OF FACT

TABLE OF CONTENT

1. STATUS CORRECTION
2. EXHIBIT ATTACHED
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Purpose of the Full Faith and Credit Clause:

Specifically Article IV, Section 1, of the U.S. Constitution states: "Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the PUBLIC RECORDS every other state..." The goals of the Framers of the Constitution in the Full Faith and Credit Clause was to unite the new born country while allowing the states to retain some autonomy.... US Supreme court decision in Milwaukee County v. M. E. White Co., reaffirmed the intent to make states "integral parts of a single nation," in which a judgment is to be enforced, no matter its state of origin.

Compliance with:U.S.C. 18 Sec 2076; I.C. 5-14-3-1; I.C. 5-14-3-2; Ga. Code. Ann., §50-18-70Indiana Public Records 1.1, 1.2, 1.3; Act of March9, 1933; Senate Report 93-549; Public Law 94-112;The Act of June 5,1933; Congressional Record, March 9, 1933 on HR 1491 p.83; Senate Document No. 43, 73rd CONGRESS attached by reference.

NOT AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT



OFFICE OF THE LAKE COUNTY RECORDER

LAKE COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER
2293 NORTH MAIN STREET
CROWN POINT, INDIANA 46307

GINA PIMENTEL
Recorder



PHONE (219) 755-3730
FAX (219) 648-6094

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